

# RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY STUDIES (RGICS)

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD  
2021-22 TO 2025-26



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RAJIV GANDHI  
INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY STUDIES

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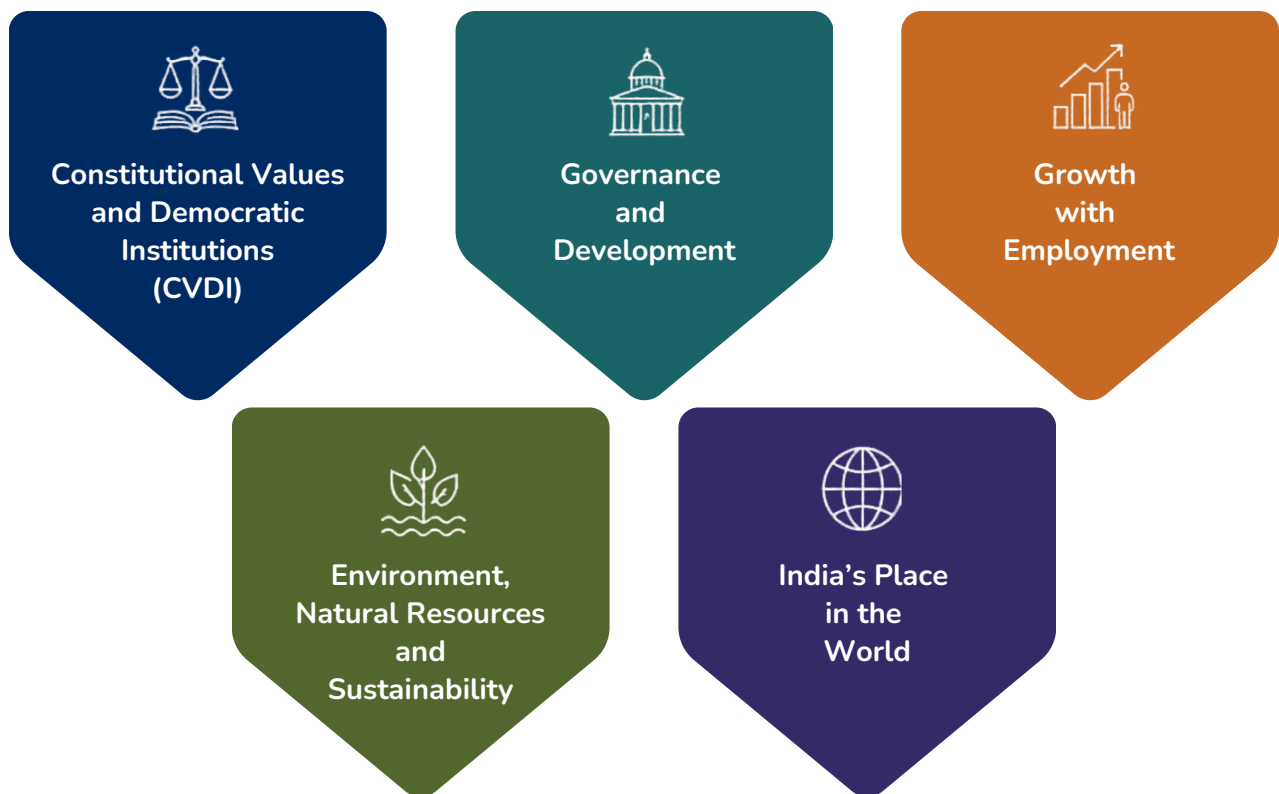
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# 1. Five Themes for Contemporary Studies

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The Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies (RGICS) has been examining the social, ecological, and economic conditions across various Indian states and regions to develop a comprehensive and cohesive development approach that addresses all three dimensions simultaneously. This initiative is grounded in the recognition that India today faces three major and interconnected crises: rapid ecological degradation, poor social outcomes, and jobless growth.

The Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies (RGICS) had renewed its strategy in 2019 and streamlined its research work around following five thematic areas:



The RGICS believes that the policy making must be informed and inspired by what is happening on the ground. Moreover, our public policy making must strive to work towards ensuring equality of status, opportunity and of political, economic and social rights; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; democracy; secularism; socialism; fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation; world peace and fellowship.

To meet these objectives, RGICS has been conducting field studies across all themes, public consultations and writing policy papers. It has also been proactively developing partnership and collaboration with various NGOs, social groups, movements and policy enthusiasts across the country to feed into its work in the public policy space. We have also been actively engaging with policy makers such as elected representatives, bureaucrats, technocrats and public institutions as part of its forward linkages in public policy making.

In the last five years from 2021 onwards, many research projects were carried out under five different themes of RGICS. These studies were also complemented by monthly output- Policy Watch, occasional working papers, research articles, consultations and research briefings. Gist of work undertaken by RGICS is as follows is given in the following table.

**Table 1: Gist of RGICS' Research Work**

Year	Research Reports/Papers	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	23	25	11	18
2024-25	23	51	10	44
2023-24	17	20	10	19
2022-23	13	22	10	37
2021-22	14	35	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>123</b>

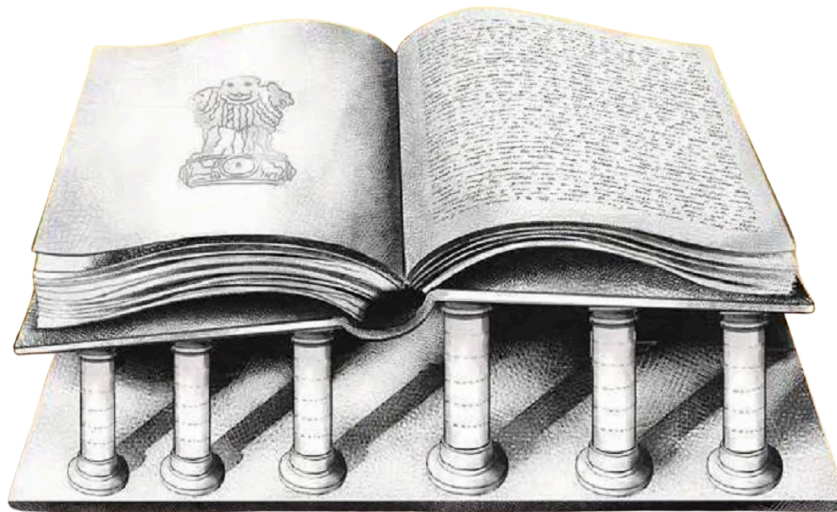
From 2021-2022 to 2025-26, the RGICS has produced 90 research reports, 153 research articles and 51 issues of Policy Watch. Moreover, as many as 123 stakeholder consultations were organized under different research themes to share our work with policy makers, technocrats, NGOs, policy think tanks, activists and academicians.



Theme wise progress of RGICS is given in following sections.

## 1.1 Constitutional Values and Democratic Institutions (CVDI)

This theme explores various contemporary dynamics related to issues of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity and their intersection with class, caste, gender and other marginalized sections of society like Dalits, Adivasis and Minorities. In the last five years, three major studies were carried out under this theme. These studies were further produced, and various reports and articles were generated.



The first study was on the status of **rights-based legislations**. Under this project ten different legislations were reviewed. Many of these reports are available on our website.

Key legislations evaluated as part of this study includes followings:

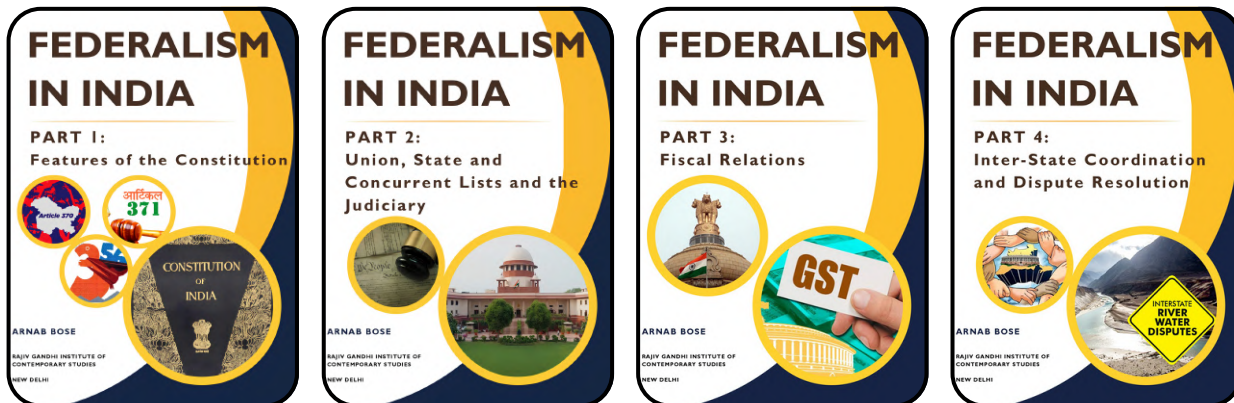
- 1.Right to Information Act, 2005
- 2.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
- 3.The Forest Rights Act, 2006
- 4.The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
- 5.The Right to Education Act, 2009
- 6.The Land Acquisition Act, 2013
- 7.National Food Security Act. 2013
- 8.Manual Scavenging Prohibition Act, 2014
- 9.Street Vendors Livelihood Act, 2014 and
- 10.Rights of Persons with Disability Act, which was passed in 2016

The second study was conducted on India's Federalism to assess the state of various values of federalism as envisaged in our constitution.

Under this study we analysed the status of Features of the Constitution; Union, State and Concurrent Lists and the Judiciary; Inter-State Coordination and Dispute Resolution; and Fiscal Relations.

The objective of this study was to correlate original constitutional ideas, how they evolved and what contemporary changes have affected them.

The study explored India’s quasi-federal system, stressing the Centre’s dominance through constitutional provisions like Articles 356 and 370. It reviewed division of powers, Governors’ roles, state reorganisation, and key judicial checks, and concluded by advocating cooperative federalism to better balance central authority with state autonomy.



The third study was to trace physical, social, ideological and spiritual footprints of Mahatma Gandhi in Uttar Pradesh. The study conducted by Mahatma Gandhi’s connection with Uttar Pradesh was deep and historically significant, as the region became a major centre of the freedom struggle shaped by his ideas of satyagraha, non-violence, swadeshi and national unity. His speeches denounced British rule as unjust and demonic, giving moral legitimacy to mass resistance. In the mid-1920s, he stressed the charkha, rural development and Hindu-Muslim unity, inspiring organized public action, challenging social evils and laying the foundations of a self-reliant India.

### 1.1.1 Publications and Stakeholder Engagement under CVDI

Apart from studies mentioned above, RGICS has also focused on publishing research output, writing papers and producing monthly output- Policy Watch.

**Table 2: Gist of Research Work under Constitutional Values and Democratic Institutions**

Year	Research Reports/Papers	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	0	4	2	5
2024-25	1	11	2	10
2023-24	5	7	2	5
2022-23	2	2	2	5
2021-22	0	6	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>

In total in these five years, under this theme eight research reports were published on our website. Many study reports were also published as articles. In total 30 research articles were published on our website. Each year, two Policy Watch issues for the theme Constitutional Values and Democratic Institutions were produced.

Over the last five years, RGICS has organized a rich series of lectures, seminars, and webinars engaging with India's democratic foundations, freedom struggle, and contemporary politics. These events have explored themes such as communalism versus secularism, the nature of India's sovereignty, and the future of constitutional democracy.

Many programmes revisit the ideas and legacies of key leaders—Gandhi, Nehru, Bhagat Singh, Ambedkar, Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Azad, and Mazharul Haq—linking their thoughts on nationalism, social justice, caste, and communal harmony to present challenges. Seminar/webinar topics included Dalit politics, Pasmada Muslims, Panchayati Raj, and transformative social movements highlight questions of dignity, equality and grassroots democracy

Several sessions focus on the “Idea of India” through historical struggles against colonial rule from 1757 to 1947, while others address current issues like policing and violence, caste census debates, and the state of social justice under the Constitution.

Commemorative events on important anniversaries combine critical reflection with public education, fostering dialogue on secularism, pluralism, and democratic citizenship. RGICS makes a sustained effort to create an informed public sphere, connect history with contemporary concerns, and nurture a deeper understanding of India's constitutional and societal values.

Several events focus on knowledge systems, religion and culture—examining Indian plural traditions, world religions, poetry, cinema, and its social imagination. Another important strand of discussions was on the role of the press in the freedom movement, press freedom and democracy, and ideological control in higher education.



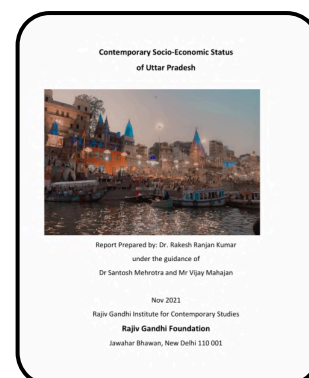
## 1.2 Governance and Development (G&D)

In the long term, the institutions of a country are perhaps the greatest determinant of its growth and development. Institutions are the “rules of the game in a society”; they determine incentives and outcomes in all spheres of human life. The institutions of governance of our country embody norms such as democracy, rule of law, citizenship rights, accountability and transparency of governance.

In this theme, we focus on how institutions of the state in India can work better to promote development. Our sub-themes under this theme are: District and Panchayat and Municipal local self-government; Public systems - efficiency, accountability, transparency; and Health, Education, Social Services and Infrastructure.



The study on contemporary socio-economic status of Uttar Pradesh shows that Uttar Pradesh faces deepening poverty, inequality, low per capita income, and regional imbalance, with shrinking manufacturing and rising distress-driven agriculture and migration. Human development, especially health and education, is poor, and caste and gender disparities in employment and wages remain stark, demanding bold inclusive policy action.



The study on Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act reviews the RPWD Act 2016 as a major shift from a charity to a rights-based framework, expanding recognized disabilities and guaranteeing education, employment, healthcare and accessibility. It highlights weak implementation, bureaucratic delays, poor awareness and uneven state enforcement, urging faster processes and genuine inclusion of persons with disabilities in policymaking.

The study on healthcare equipment argues that India’s rapidly growing healthcare demand contrasts with 80% import dependence in medical devices, especially high-tech equipment. It recommends boosting R&D, MedTech parks, financial incentives, and streamlined regulation so domestic firms can first meet national needs and eventually emerge as global exporters and manufacturing hubs.

With a potential trillion-dollar global opportunity by 2030, and India’s heavy 80%+ import dependence and fragmented, low-tech domestic manufacturing, the study proposed a three-phase strategy: first indigenise low-tech devices, then medium-tech, and finally high-tech imaging and treatment systems. The paper highlights initiatives like AMTZ and KIHT, regulatory reforms, and MedTech parks, arguing that coordinated improvements in regulation, R&D, certification, logistics, financing, and insurance are essential.

The study on Right to Public Services Acts in six Indian states, assessing their impact on delays, corruption, and accountability in basic services. While e-governance and deadlines have improved transparency, poor awareness, weak enforcement, and digital gaps still limit their effectiveness, demanding stronger implementation and infrastructure.

### 1.2.1 Publications and Stakeholder Engagement under G&D

In total 14 research reports and 21 research articles under the theme of Governance and Development were published in the last five years. Moreover, 10 issues of Policy Watch under theme were also produced.

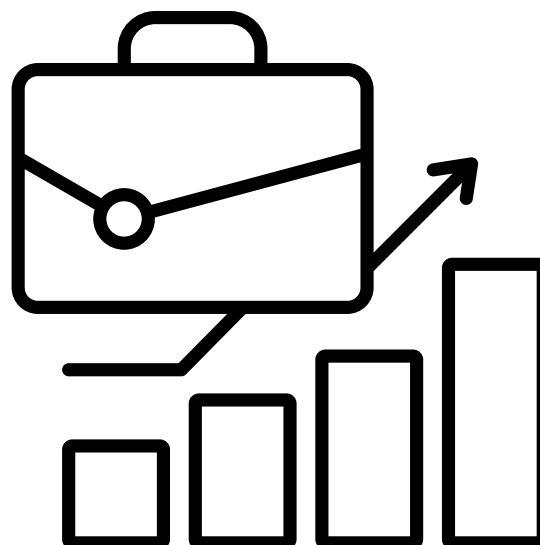
**Table 3: Gist of Research Work under Governance and Development**

Year	Research Reports/Papers	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	2	3	2	2
2024-25	5	7	2	19
2023-24	1	2	2	2
2022-23	0	3	2	17
2021-22	6	6	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>

From 2021-22 onwards, RGICS has curated a wide-ranging series of talks, cultural events, consultations and webinars engaging with India’s democracy, social justice, and intellectual traditions. Themes such as women’s empowerment, young people’s contemporary challenges, Dalit politics, Pasmanda Muslims, Panchayati Raj, and transformative social movements highlight questions of dignity, equality and grassroots democracy.

### 1.3 Growth with Employment (GwE)

The Growth with Employment theme of RGICS explores social inequality as a by-product of higher growth. Growth must be accompanied by the generation of high-quality employment. In this theme, the focus is on how public policy can enable widespread growth, especially in those sectors that can create employment at scale. There are three sub-themes under this theme are Agricultural transformation, small manufacturing and services and urban informal service sector.

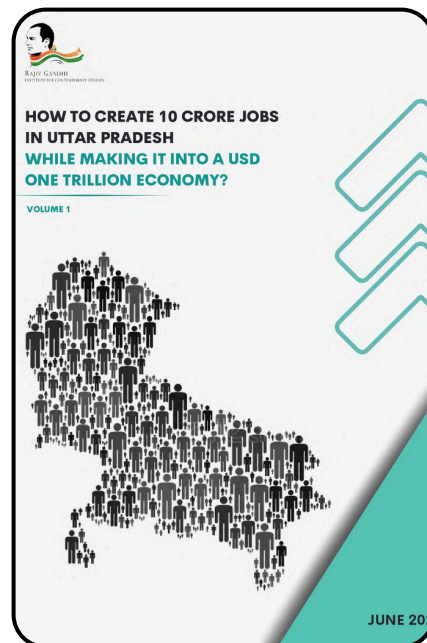


In total ten studies were carried out from 2021-22 to 2025-26 under the Growth with Employment theme by RGICS. These studies are as follows:

1. How to Create 10 Crore Jobs in Uttar Pradesh While Making It into a USD One Trillion Economy
2. Status of the Environment, Social and Economic Development in Bihar and A Strategy for Future Development (Bihar Dasha, Dish aur Drishtant, in Hindi)
3. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Rajasthan 2024-2029
4. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Madhya Pradesh 2024-2029
5. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Karnataka 2024-2029
6. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Telangana 2024-2029
7. Status and Prospects of Employment Generation and Wage Enhancement in Chhattisgarh 2024-2029
8. Poultry as a Livelihood Opportunity - Two Case Studies - Kesla and Suguna and a Comparison between Kesla and Suguna Poultry Models
9. Meeting India's Ever Growing Energy Demand Implications for Domestic and Foreign Policy
10. GDP Growth and Employment Implications of India's Foreign Trade

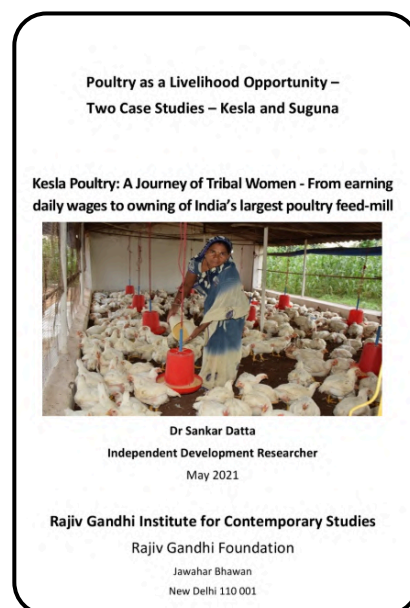
The study on jobs in Uttar Pradesh suggest an “Eightfold Path” for Uttar Pradesh to become a USD 1 trillion economy while creating 10 crore jobs through inclusive, environment-restoring growth, modernized agriculture, human-capital investment, women- and youth-led enterprises, microbusiness credit, and labour-intensive industry and services.

The study on Bihar emphasised that Bihar would continue to depend on agriculture for growth and employment and suggested investment in water resource management - handling floods in North Bihar and drought in South Bihar as well as in land development and regenerating soil productivity. Building on the progress made in school education, particularly for girls, since 2004, it recommended a large-scale self-employment program for women leveraging the highly successful self-help group and micro-credit initiatives in the State.



The five state employment studies for Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Rajasthan revealed a common pattern of high unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth and marginalized communities, despite overall economic growth. Most workers remain concentrated in agriculture, construction, and informal services, facing low wages, poor security, and stark gender- and caste-based disparities. A central finding is the mismatch between formal education and labour-market needs, producing substantial educated unemployment. The reports propose shifting the focus from moving workers from agriculture or informal services to organised construction or manufacturing sectors to raising productivity and incomes within the current occupations. Sectoral measures such as crop diversification, value addition, cooperative models, and better supply chains, supported by coordinated action of government, private sector, and civil society.

The Kesla case in Madhya Pradesh traces how PRADAN helped tribal women move from backyard poultry to one of India’s largest poultry cooperatives, the MP Women’s Poultry Producers Company Ltd., using training, market linkages, their own feed mill and hatchery to secure stable incomes, empowerment, and reduced migration. The Suguna Foods case explains a large-scale integrated contract-farming model, where the company supplies chicks, feed, and veterinary support, and buys back birds from 40,000 farmers across 19 states, giving small and medium farmers assured markets, reduced risk, and annual earnings of roughly ₹1-3 lakh. Together, they illustrate cooperative and corporate pathways for inclusive poultry-based livelihood promotion.



The study on how foreign trade contributes to India’s GDP and employment, estimating that a 10% export rise lifts GDP by 1.3% and each additional million dollars of exports generates about 80 jobs, though capital-intensive patterns weaken employment effects; it recommends a balanced strategy combining export promotion in labour-intensive sectors with targeted import substitution, technology upgradation, and infrastructure development.

### 1.3.1 Publications and Stakeholder Engagement under GwE

From 2021-22 to 2025-26 in total 37 research reports, 25 research articles and 11 issues of Policy watch were produced under the Growth with Employment theme of RGICS.

**Table 4: Gist of Research Work under Growth with Employment**

Year	Research Reports/Papers	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	8	1	3	4
2024-25	15	6	2	6
2023-24	8	3	2	2
2022-23	3	4	2	4
2021-22	3	11	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>

From 2021-22 to 2025-26, RGICS has organised a wide array of events under this theme that critically examine India’s economy, employment, environment and livelihoods through both macro and grassroots perspectives. Thematic dialogues on “Hara Bhara Swaraj” and the “triple crisis” explore integrated solutions to youth unemployment, ecological stress and social inequality.

Budget and Economic Survey readings from a public-health lens connect fiscal policy with people’s wellbeing, while focused consultations address India’s employment crisis, strategies for full employment in the next five years, and sustainable livelihoods for all by 2030.

Sector-specific discussions analyse the Ganga’s communities and cultures, equity and access in agriculture, and the development trajectory of Bihar. Other events study app-based workers’ precarious conditions, India’s growth story under Nehru, and broader questions of a “free economy”.

Platforms like the National Economy Conclave and “Meet & Greet Young Weavers” bring together experts, practitioners and youth to link policy thinking with real-world experiences and local production systems.

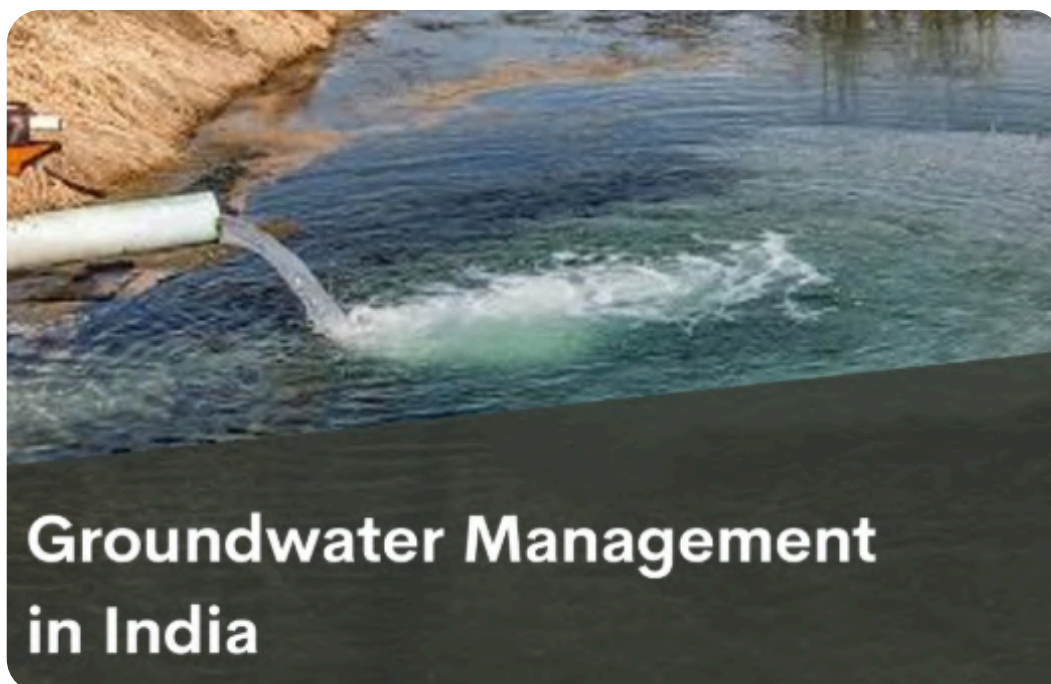
## 1.4 Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability (ENRS)

This theme focuses on contemporary issues related to climate change, sustainability and natural resources especially water, forest and land. Our work on these issues attempts to analyse policies and their implementation from people's perspective, their experiences and learning. Under this thematic area we focus especially on the following three sub themes: Water, Forests and Land (Jal, Jangle, Jameen); The Trade-off between economic growth and sustainability, and Climate change and India's response.



From 2021-22 onward RGICS conducted 9 studies under its research program – Study of Availability, Utilization and Locally Appropriate Solution for Sustainability, Equity and Efficient Use of Ground Water. This study was conducted in ten states, and a report has been published for nine states. The research study has assessed localized solutions for management of groundwater resources in different parts of the country to draw policy lessons for state level regulations. Objectives of the study were:

- To develop an overview of the hydro-geological characterises of different states/regions and the extent of ground water extraction.
- To document and assess the regulatory framework in different states for the management of ground water resources
- To assess the ability of localized solutions for management of ground water resources to strike a balance between demand and supply of groundwater.
- To draw policy lessons from successful localized solutions for ground water resource management



Apart from studies on ground water management, RGICS also commissioned and completed seven studies on two sub-themes- natural resource governance and common property resources, linking ecological sustainability with justice for forest- and resource-dependent communities.

Under Natural Resources Governance, the study on integrating water bodies and aquifers argues for conjunctive management of surface water and groundwater by harmonising the 2023 Water Bodies Census with the 2021 Master Plan for Artificial Recharge, so local and basin-level planning become ecologically coherent and people-centred.

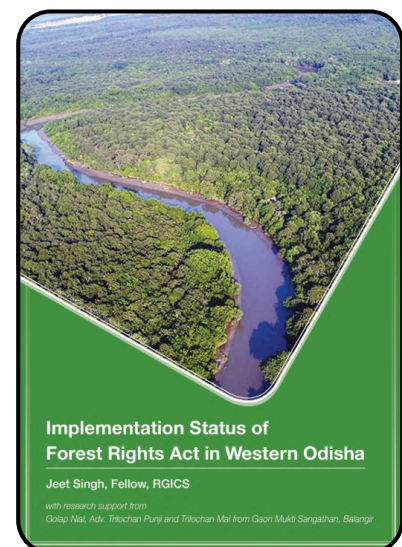
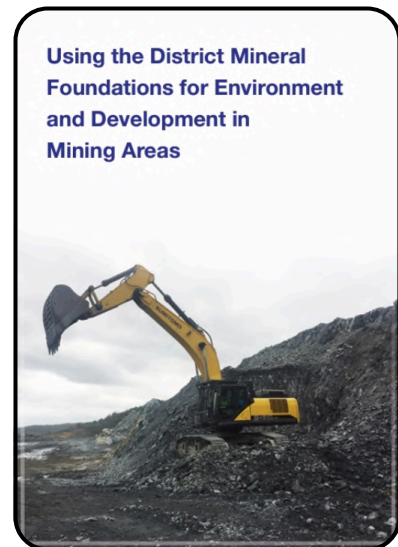
The paper on environmental deregulation maps recent legal and policy changes that dilute safeguards for forests, biological resources and offshore biodiversity, warning of accelerated ecological loss and weakened community rights.

The District Mineral Foundations (DMF) study shows how large mineral royalties remain under-utilised or misdirected because of top-down planning, and proposes stronger governance, transparency and community participation so DMFs genuinely improve health, education, livelihoods and the environment in mining districts.

Under Common Property Resources, the regeneration study during COVID demonstrates how restoring commons can revive rural economies and resilience. The Van Panchayat research traces the erosion of community control in Uttarakhand and recommends using these time-tested institutions to operationalise Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

The Western Odisha FRA study documents very low recognition of community rights, bureaucratic misinterpretation of law, weak market access for non-timber forest produce and non-integration of titles with revenue records, and calls for legal, administrative and market reforms.

Together, these studies position RGICS as a key voice advocating democratic, rights-based, ecologically grounded governance of water, minerals and forests.



### 1.4.1 Publications and Stakeholder Engagement under ENRS

In the last five years, under the theme of Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability, a total 31 research reports were produced by RGICS. Moreover, another 43 research articles were produced and published on the website of RGICS. The Institute has also produced 10 issues of Policy Watch and 32 meetings, consultations and webinars on different topics.

**Table 5: Gist of Research Work under Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability**

Year	Research Reports/Papers	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	13	9	2	4
2024-25	2	12	2	7
2023-24	3	6	2	10
2022-23	8	8	2	10
2021-22	5	8	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>

From 2021-22 to 2025-26, RGICS has curated an extensive series of seminars, talks and webinars that foreground the ecological crisis as a question of democracy, justice and everyday life. The programmes span themes from un-natural disasters in the Central Himalaya, India’s environmental movements and the cultural history of struggles like Chipko and the Gandhamardan Bachao Andolan, to conversations on the Union Budget through an environmental lens.

Together, they link climate change and interconnected earth systems with questions of livelihoods, food systems, rivers, forests and groundwater, showing how ecological breakdown directly threatens the constitutional right to life.

A second strand of events focuses on concrete, community-centred solutions. Detailed discussions on groundwater in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal; participatory irrigation management; revival of traditional tank networks in Tamil Nadu; Odi River rejuvenation in Bundelkhand; and GRAVIS’s work in the Thar desert highlight locally appropriate water-management models, their social-ecological benefits and policy significance.

Village-level conservation experiences from Payvahir, Mangalajodi and Himalayan regions demonstrate how community rights, forest governance and secure livelihoods can reinforce each other. Sessions on forest rights, Chopans’ alpine pastures in Jammu & Kashmir, and community conservation emphasize the need to align conservation regimes with the Forest Rights Act and local self-governance.

RGICS also uses creative and pedagogic formats—reflections on Kabir’s notebook, “Habits to Save our Habitat”, discussions on natural farming, millets and diets, and interviews with grassroots environmental leaders like “The Tree Man of India”—to communicate ecological ideas beyond specialist circles. Events on genetically modified crops, ecological swaraj and the social, economic and ecological significance of tanks and commons connect policy debates with ethical and cultural questions.

Overall, this five-year engagement positions RGICS as a critical forum where scientific insights, grassroots knowledge and constitutional values meet to envision environmentally just futures rooted in community stewardship and decentralized governance.



## 1.5 India's Place in the World (IPW)

In the time of a highly interconnected world, some of the most consequential issues today – climate change, terrorism, international trade, or global violations of human rights – cannot be dealt with by any country in isolation.

Under this theme, we work on how India can engage deeply with the rest of the world to protect its interests and to promote global peace and security.

We focus especially on these three sub-themes: India and its Neighbours, with special attention on China, particularly on trade and investment; International organisations – the UN & its organs, the WTO and G-20 the UNFCCC & GCF and Indian diaspora and soft-power.



From 2021-22 to 2025-26, RGICS's "India's Place in the World" work maps how global shifts, major-power politics and domestic constitutional debates intersect. Analyses of India-China relations, including why the two are "not friends", highlight border tensions, power asymmetry and India's mounting trade deficit, even as India tilts strategically toward the U.S.

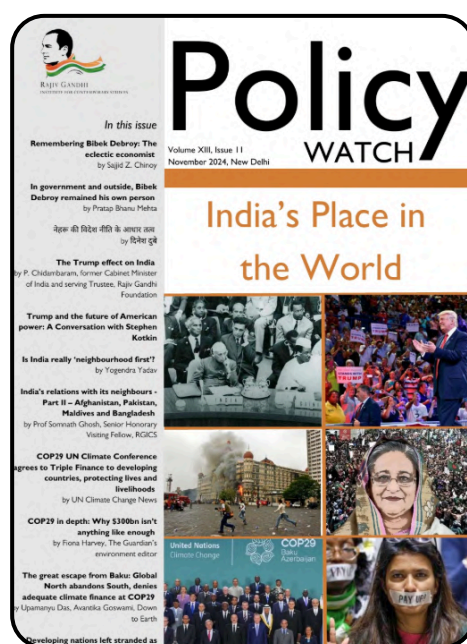
Broader pieces on foreign trade examine how exports drive GDP and employment, yet also expose vulnerabilities from import dependence and skewed trade patterns. Over the last year, analysis of Trump's tariffs and wider protectionism show how new U.S. trade barriers could cut Indian exports and jobs.

A major cluster of writings dissects India's troubled neighbourhood. Multi-part studies on relations with SAARC and "SAARC+" neighbours, and separate pieces on Afghanistan, Pakistan, Maldives, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal, show how Chinese influence, domestic nationalism, regime change and security threats—from terrorism to water disputes—erode India's regional primacy.

The "paradox" of India's global rise but regional decline is traced to China's arrival in South Asia, U.S. retrenchment and smaller neighbours' hedging strategies, prompting calls for a Panchmukhi approach that balances hard security with economic integration and soft power.

Another strand reflects on India's global image as a democracy. Essays on the Constitution's unexpected centrality in the 2024 election, on social-cohesion policy rooted in constitutional values, and on concerns over "smothering democracy" interrogate majoritarianism, institutional degradation and civic resistance.

Pieces on Nehru’s foreign-policy vision—Panchsheel, non-alignment and constitutionalism in international order—and tributes to scholar-statesmen like Manmohan Singh and Bibek Debroy locate today’s choices against longer traditions of moral yet pragmatic statecraft. Finally, commentaries on the G20, Palestine, India-US ties and India-China-G7 dynamics underline how realpolitik, geopolitical ambition and domestic politics continually test India’s effort to align national interest, regional stability and constitutional ideals.



### 1.5.1 Publications and Stakeholder Engagement under IPW:

From 2021-22 to 2025-26 in total 34 research articles were produced and published by RGICS under the theme India’s Place in the World. All these articles are available on the RGICS website. Moreover, 10 issues of policy watch and six stakeholder consultations and meetings were conducted in this period.

**Table 6: Gist of Research Work under India’s Place in the World**

Year	Research Articles	Policy Watch Issues	Meetings/ Webinars Held
2025-26	8	2	3
2024-25	15	2	2
2023-24	2	2	0
2022-23	5	2	1
2021-22	4	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>

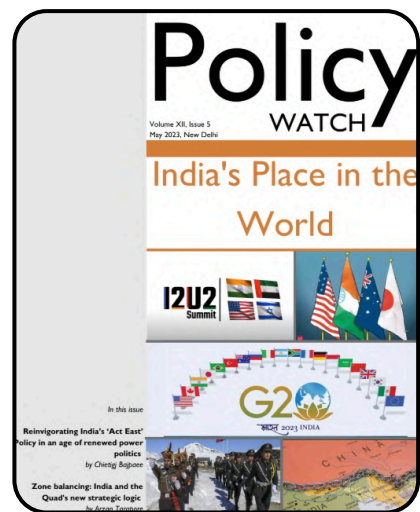
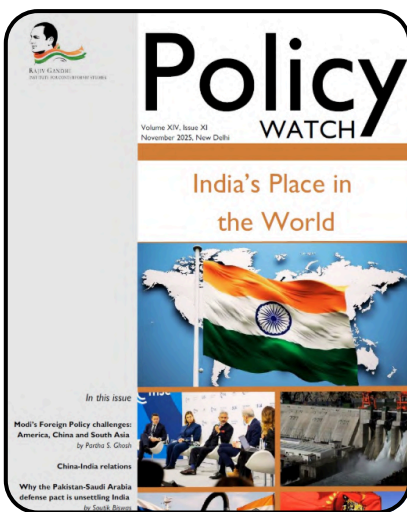
From 2021-22 to 2025-26, RGICS’s events under the India’s Place in the World theme have used history, diplomacy and people’s experiences to rethink India’s global role.

A two-part lecture series, “Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru: An Indian Nationalist”, revisits Nehru’s evolution as an anti-colonial leader, internationalist and architect of India’s foreign policy, while a special talk on the INA trials highlights how courtroom battles and popular mobilisation hastened British acceptance of independence.

Other programmes probe the deeper cultural and geopolitical foundations of South Asia: “Father Tongue, Mother Land” explores the birth of languages and identities in the region, and “Nehru’s Bandung” examines non-alignment and regional order in the early Cold War, linking Bandung’s legacy to contemporary multipolarity.

RGICS has also foregrounded cross-border civic engagement and development challenges. A dialogue with civil-society voices from Nepal on people-to-people relations underscores how everyday exchanges can deepen democracy beyond formal diplomacy.

The event on “Enhancing Yields and Managing Risk for Smallholder Farmers in South Asia” situates agrarian livelihoods within a regional frame, showing how climate risks, markets and technology transcend national borders. Taken together, these meetings position RGICS as a forum where historical scholarship, strategic analysis and grassroots perspectives jointly illuminate India’s responsibilities and possibilities in a changing world order.



## 2. Multi-Theme Research Programs

Over the last two years RGICS launched three large-scope research programs, which cut across the boundaries of our five research themes. These studies include:

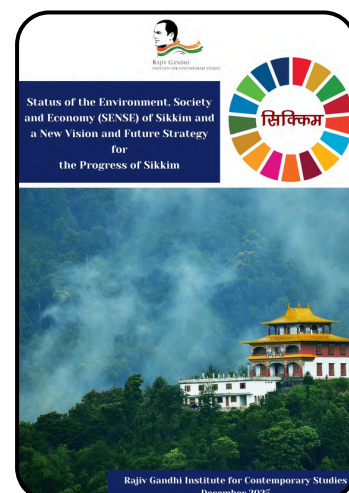
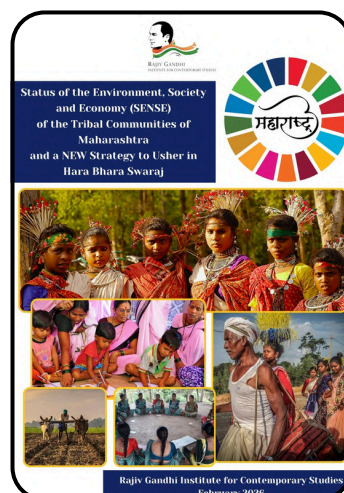
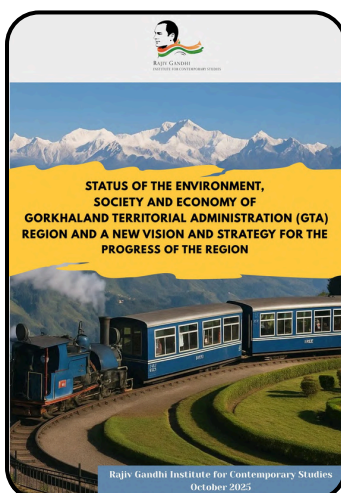
1. Study of the Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Indian Himalayan States covering J&K, Ladakh, Himachal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Gorkhaland Territorial Administration Area, Arunachal, Mizoram and Nagaland

2. Study of the Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Tribal Communities in the eight states with large tribal populations covering Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Assam

3. Study of the Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Urban India, covering 20 major cities

### 2.1 Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Nine States/UTs in the Indian Himalayan Region

This Study commenced in 2025 and cuts across RGICS research on Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability, Growth with Employment and Governance and Development. The study of Himalayan Region was conducted in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Gorkha Territorial Administration area, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The objective of this study was to identify socially, ecologically and economically interwoven development strategy which is embedded in local realities, challenges and opportunities. More importantly it estimates total investment for course correction, funding sources and benefit in terms of GSDP growth and job creation.



The study highlighted the “triple crisis” of environmental degradation, social dissension and economic disparities, which were observed in every state. After a detailed analysis of the cause of the of this triple crisis, we concluded that the current economic and governance model will neither save the environment, not reduce socio-economic tensions. Thus, we developed a ‘NEW Strategy’ not only addressed the triple crisis but also ensured more sustainable, equitable and just growth. The components of the NEW strategy are - Nature-regenerating (N), Enabling Human, social and institutional development and Well-th (well-being not just income) (W) enhancement through entrepreneurship. Out of these nine studies, reports for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, GTA, Sikkim and Nagaland have been published till the end of 2025-26.

## **2.2 Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Tribal Communities in Eight Large Tribal Population States**

This study commenced in 2025. We have been conducting this study in eight states with high tribal populations - Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Assam. Given below are the highlights of the studies.

This study examined the complexities encountered by tribal communities in central India, alongside an analysis of their contemporary livelihoods, which showed a major decline from the self-sufficient past. While external development interventions have raised the GSDP of the tribal states, it has yielded high benefits to outsider capitalist interests and people who they brought to work on those projects of mining, thermal or hydroelectricity, or forest plantations, but little or even negative impact on the lives of the local Adivasis.

We also studied the traditional beliefs and practices, including rituals, and festivals. We found that the traditional knowledge systems possess significant potential to address the contemporary challenges confronting the Adivasis, particularly in the realms of environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation strategies.

Considering this, we propose the ushering in of Hara Bhara Swaraj (Green, Fulfilling and Self-Governing), which is a variation of the NEW strategy suggested above with greater emphasis on Nature (jal, jangal, jameen) regeneration and restoration of the Adivasis’ rights over it, and investing massively in nutrition, healthcare and education before making attempts at economic growth. Four of the state reports are ready and four are being finalised. All will be published by the middle of 2026.



## **2.3 Status of the Environment, Society and Economy (SENSE) of Urban India, covering 20 major cities**

This study commenced in late 2025 and cut across themes like Growth with Employment; Governance and Development; and Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainability. This study is being conducted in 20 tier-1 and tier-2 cities, across 16 states, carefully selected from different regions to ensure a representative sample. Recognizing that by 2050 half of India's population will be urban, there is an urgent need to examine the lives and livelihoods of urban dwellers more closely.

On the environmental front, we found that the big cities are now uniformly characterised by air and water pollution, traffic congestion, housing shortages, untreated sewage and uncollected solid waste. The health costs of environmental pollution are alarming, and productivity loss is in addition.

On the social front, healthcare and education are available but not affordable to the low- and lowest-income groups and state government or municipal health and education services are mostly unsatisfactory.

The study also dwells on the range of institutions which together are charged with the responsibility of managing an urban area to provide services and amenities to many migrant workers who get attracted to cities for employment. Most are under-financed, under-staffed and under-performing.

On the economic side, we found that a large proportion of workers are self-employed with occupations such as street vending, tea and ready to eat food shops, repair and retail shops, etc.

Women among the low- and lowest-income groups are home-bound or working in domestic or personal care services. While earnings are higher than in the rural areas, the costs of basic amenities for living – housing, water supply, sanitation, transportation, healthcare and education are higher.

At the same time, many of the possibilities for gathering consumption items from the commons, getting wide family and community support and even government subsidies, get reduced by shifting to urban areas. Most importantly, due to proximate and visible severe economic disparities, the subjective experience of the urban low- and lowest-income groups is much worse than in rural areas.

The study is attempting to build on the earlier intellectual and policy solutions – from slum upgradation to urban infrastructure improvement to low-cost, low-interest housing finance, to providing credit for self-employment in micro-enterprises.

The municipalities will have to made stronger financially as well as well in terms of functions and functionaries. We are leaning towards recommending citizen activism and enabling through a toolkit of data analytics, policy interventions and wider stakeholder mobilisation.

### 3. Dissemination of Policy Studies and Intellectual Exchange

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The Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies (RGICS) has been working with limited resources and a very small team. However, in these years, we have devised a system of cooperation and partnership with other stakeholders, organizations and institutions to optimise our capacity, enhance reach and deepen our impact. With this renewed structural system, in the last five years we achieved several milestones in the public policy space. Two of them are highlighted below:

#### 3.1 Policy Engagement with Central and State Governments

We hold regular interactions with civil servants at various ministries in Delhi, the NITI Aayog and with senior civil servants in various states. In Delhi we worked with the Ministry of Skill and Entrepreneurship Development on developing the social stock exchange. During COVID-19, we advised the NITI Aayog and the Chief Economic Advisor on the economic revival package. Over the last few years, we have had policy advisory interactions with senior leaders and MPs of several political parties in Delhi.

The RGICS over the last few years has worked with state governments of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Our Director, Mr Vijay Mahajan, served as a member of State Planning Commission of Chhattisgarh for five years. He has met the Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Mizoram and the Finance Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and senior Ministers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

In Nagaland, we worked on what to do with the thousands of COVID returnees. In Uttarakhand, we worked on revitalising the Van Panchayats. In Chhattisgarh our emphasis was on the Forest Rights Act, the manufacturing sector, and Samarth Zila district planning. In MP and Rajasthan, our focus was on water resources conservation through the use of MGNREGA. In Himachal Pradesh, we took active part in ideation and devising methodology to prepare a state vision plan for 2050.

#### 3.2 Interactions with Policymakers and Experts from Specialised Institutions

Through our stakeholder engagement activities, we have shared these ideas with a range of public policy actors including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Ministers, Civil Servants, Academicians, Activists and NGOs. We have not only shaped this idea but also tested it through a range of studies in different contexts and also created an academic discourse around the idea of triple crisis and NEW Strategy and Hara Bhara Swaraj as alternatives. We have regular interactions with economists, social-scientists and environmental experts as well as civil society activists, in consultations and conferences organised by the RGICS, and attend relevant conferences outside to present our studies.

### 3.3 Digital and Social Media

The RGICS disseminates its work through its website, which has 24,925 unique viewers at the end of Mar 2026, through a YouTube channel which had 13662, unique viewers at the end of Mar 2026 and on LinkedIn which had 3680 unique viewers at the end of Mar 2026. Efforts are made to keep the widen the viewership while focussing on quality of viewers rather than just numbers. For these, campaigns are conducted from time to time.

### 3.4 Contributions to Journals and Books

Apart from in-house publishing our fellows and researchers have been publishing in peer-reviewed journals, edited books and other platform on number of policy issues. Key publication in last five years for our core research team is listed below.

#### 3.4.1 Peer-reviewed Journals

1. Mahajan, V. & Navin, T. (2025). "Indore's Transformation as India's Cleanest City: What Caused the Change?" *Journal of Development Policy and Practice*, Vol. 10, Issue 3, 4 July 2025. <https://doi.org/10.1177/24551333251347037>
2. Singh, J. (2025). "Emerging Conservation Challenges in Himalayan Meadows (bugyal) and the Role of Statutory and Customary Governance." *CoE for Himalayan Studies*, Shiv Nadar Institute of Eminence, Issue 22.
3. Singh, J. (2025). "The Updated Environmental Regulations: High on Promises, Nowhere on Provisions." *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LX, No. 8, 22 February 2025.
4. Singh, J. (2025). "Forest Commons in Uttarakhand: Governance, Livelihoods, and Subsistence in the Western Himalayas." *Degres Journal*, Vol. 10, Issue 2, 2025, ISSN 0376-8163.

#### 3.4.2 Book Chapters

1. Mahajan, Vijay with Prasanth Regy and Jagmeet Singh (2020), *A Strategy for Job Creation in Santosh Mehrotra*(Ed), *Reviving Jobs: An Agenda for Growth* (Rethinking India series Vol 3) New Delhi: Penguin India
2. Mahajan, V. & Singh, J. (2022). "Lives, Livelihoods and Environment: The Challenge of Sustainable Development Goals in India." In: A. Antoniadou, A. S. Antonarakis & I. Kempf (Eds.), *Financial Crises, Poverty and Environmental Sustainability: Challenges in the Context of the SDGs and Covid-19 Recovery* (Sustainable Development Goals Series). Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-87417-9\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-87417-9_7)
3. Mahajan, V. (2023). *Basix Social Enterprise Group: Inclusive Development* (with Israr Qureshi) Babita Bhatt, Israr Qureshi, Dharendra Mani Shukla, Vinay Pillai (Eds) *Social Entrepreneurship and Gandhian Thoughts in the Post-COVID World*. Springer. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-99-4008-0>

4. Mahajan, Vijay (2025), A NEW Strategy for Job Creation in Santosh Mehrotra (Ed), Reviving Jobs: An Agenda for Growth, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (Rethinking India series Vol 3) New Delhi: Penguin India
5. Mahajan, V. (2025). "How to Make Climate Change Action a Nationwide Movement in India and How to Finance It?" In: M. Mohanty & R. Sarkar (Eds.), Financing Climate Action: India in a Global Context. Routledge India, October 2025. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003589709> (eBook ISBN 9781003589709)
6. Panigrahi, S. (2022). Ideology, Conflict and State Control in Higher Education: A Sociological Analysis. Sage Publications, ISBN 9789354791529.
7. Singh, J. (2024). "Legislative Updation of Key Environmental Laws and the Future of India's Bio Resources." In: M. Saika & J. Gulati (Eds.), Sustainable Development through Legal Innovation. Lax Assisto.
8. Singh, J. (2021). "The Role of Hydropower Projects in Development and Disasters in Uttarakhand." Mongabay India, 2 August 2021. <https://india.mongabay.com/2021/08/commentary-the-role-of-hydropower-projects-in-development-and-disasters-in-uttarakhand/>
9. महाजन, विजय एवं जीत सिंह (2021). "कानूनी कायदों में फंसी वन पंचायतें - पलायन की यही है मुख्य वजह।" नवजीवन इंडिया, नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई 2021.
10. सिंह, जीत एवं विजय महाजन (2021). "कानूनी कायदों में फंसी वन पंचायतें।" अमर उजाला, देहरादून, 20 जुलाई 2021.
11. महाजन, विजय (2025), रोजगार सृजन की रणनीति। संतोष मेहरोत्रा (संपादक) "रोजगार सृजन: विकास का एजेंडा" द्वितीय संस्करण (रीथिंकिंग इंडिया श्रृंखला खंड 3), नई दिल्ली: पेंगुइन इंडिया

### 3.4.3 Other Publications

1. Mahajan, Vijay (2018). Social Action in India: Past, Present, Future. India Development Review (IDR) Aug 2018 <https://idronline.org/social-action-in-india-past-present-future/>
2. Mahajan, Vijay (2018). The Challenge for Civil Society. India Development Review (IDR) Aug 2018 <https://idronline.org/the-challenge-for-civil-society/>
3. Mahajan, Vijay (2018). Call for an Inclusive Banking Structure for India by 2019, Fifty Years after Bank Nationalization Discussion Paper- SIDBI- UKAID- Access Assist series [https://www.sidbi.in/assets/front/pdf/thematic\\_papers\\_i.pdf](https://www.sidbi.in/assets/front/pdf/thematic_papers_i.pdf)
4. Mahajan, Vijay (2019). India's Constitution Needs to Recognise Civil Society. India Development Review (IDR) Feb 2019 <https://idronline.org/indias-constitution-needs-to-recognise-civil-society/>
5. Mahajan, Vijay (2019). Democracy and Resistance: Two sides of a coin. India Development Review (IDR) Aug 2019 <https://idronline.org/democracy-and-resistance-two-sides-of-a-coin/>

6. Mahajan, Vijay (2020). India Development Review (IDR) March 2020  
<https://idronline.org/supporting-informal-workers-during-the-covid-19-crisis/>
7. Mahajan, Vijay (2023). Is It Time to Reform India's Political System? India Development Review (IDR) Aug 2023  
<https://idronline.org/article/perspectives/is-it-time-to-reform-indias-political-system/>
8. Mahajan, Vijay (2023) The engineer who showed India that the rural poor are credit worthy. Podcast - <https://rohinilekaniphilanthropies.org/episodes/vijay-mahajan-the-engineer-who-showed-india-that-the-rural-poor-are-credit-worthy/>
9. Mahajan, Vijay and Navin T. (2025). Indore's Transformation as India's Cleanest City: What Caused the Change? [Journal of Development Policy and Practice, Volume 10, Issue 3](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/24551333251347037)  
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/24551333251347037>
10. Mahajan, V. (2023). "Is it Time to Reform India's Political System?" India Development Review, 14 August 2023.  
<https://idronline.org/article/perspectives/is-it-time-to-reform-indias-political-system/>



## 4. RGICS Team

A list of the persons who have worked with the RGICS during the period FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 as full-time staff or as specialists on specific task contracts, is given after the list of publications.

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
1	Mr	Vijay Mahajan	IITD, IIMA, Princeton	GwE	G&D	Director	2018-	All India	Multiple studies on GwE;G&D; CVDI, SENSE
2	Dr	Jeet Singh	UPES	ENRS	GwE	Head of Research, Sr Fellow	2016-	All India	Multiple studies on ENRS; SENSE studies
3	Mr	Vijay Pratap	Delhi	CVDI	ENRS	Hon Sr Visiting Fellow	2018-	All India	Dialogue on contemporary issues, Webinars
4	Dr	Somnath Ghosh	JNU, Cornell	IPW	G&D	Hon Sr Visiting Fellow	2021-	All India	IPW articles, Policy Watch support

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
5	Dr	Vishal Massey	Bhopal	ENRS	G&D	Sr Visiting Fellow	2019 -	All India	FRA, CAMPA, DMF, SENSE of tribals in MP
6	Mr	Arnab Bose	NLSUI, Blore	CVDI	G&D	Sr Research Associate	2019-2023	All India	Federalism review; Constitutional violations
7	Dr	Shasihdharan Enarth	UBC, Canada	G&D	ENRS	Sr Visiting Fellow	2021-2022	All India	Award winning Panchayats study
8	Dr	Rakesh Malhotra	Phd, D Litt Lucknow Univ	GwE	G&D	Sr Fellow	2019-2022	Six northern states	Rural Dev, Self empl RASA program
9	Ms	Narayani Gupta	Freelancer	GwE	G&D	Sr Research Associate	2019-2021	Six northern states	RASA program
10	Dr	Deepankar Roy	Delhi	GwE		Sr Trainer, STC	2020-2022	Six northern states	RASA program

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
11	Ms	Rita Sengupta	NIESBUD	GwE		Sr Trainer, STC	2020-2022	Six northern states	RASA program
12	Mr	Manideep Ray	Siemens	GwE		Specialist, STC	2021-22	Chhattisgarh , AP	Medical Devices study
13	Mr	Subho Chakravarty	Univ of Florida	GwE		Sr Research Associate	2021-22	Chhattisgarh , AP, WB	Medical Devices study, Science Education
14	Mr	Himakiran	Namalvar movement	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Tamil Nadu	Natural farming, Jallikattu movements in TN
15	Mr	Gautam Bandopadhyay	CART, Chhattisgarh	ENRS	CVDI	Specialist, STC	2019-	Chhattisgarh , Jharkhand	FRA, Commons, SENSE Tribal, Urban
16	Dr	Arun Mehta	IITD, Germany	CVDI		Specialist, STC	2019-20	All India	Technology interventions

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
17	Ms	Heena Zuni Pandit	Hindustan Times	GwE	G&D	Sr Research Associate	2019, 2024	All India	Labour codes, SENSE Mizoram, Urban
18	Mr	Yugandhar Mandavkar	IIMA	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Maharashtra, TS	Groundwater study
19	Mr	Deepak Sharma	AFPRO	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Rajasthan, UP	Groundwater study
20	Ms	Arundhati Muthu	Freelancer	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Tamil Nadu	Groundwater study
21	Mr	Manoj Misra	RGVN	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Odisha, CG, AP,	Groundwater study
22	Mr	Mohan Sharma	DSC	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	Gujarat	Groundwater study
23	Mr	Purnabha Dasgupta	PRASARI	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-22	West Bengal	Groundwater study
24	Dr	Inamul Hassan	Jamia Milia	CVDI	GwE	Specialist, STC	2021-	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Urban SENSE

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
25	Mr	Salil Shetty	IIMA	IPW		Specialist, STC	2021-22	Global	India's Soft Power
26	Dr	Rakesh Ranjan	JNU	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC		UP, Bihar	Growth and empl studies in these states
27	Mr	Navin T	HCU	GwE	G&D	Visiting Fellow	2022-24	Tel, Ktk, MP, CG, Raj	Growth and empl studies in these states
28	Mr	Dilip Sarma	JNU	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2023-25	Assam, Bodoland	SENSE of Bodoland, Tribal Assam
29	Mr	Rahul Bal	Gwalior Univ	G&D	GwE	Specialist, STC	2023-25	NCR Delhi, WB, TS	SENSE Urban Kolkata, Delhi, Hyd
30	Dr	Saurabh Vajpayee	JNU	CVDI		Specialist, STC	2024-25	UP, CG, Delhi	Gandhi in UP

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
31	Mr	Mohsin Khan	TISS	GwE	G&D	Fellow	2023-	Maharashtra, NE	Growth and empl studies in these states
32	Mr	Vivek Saxena	Firgun Foundation	ENRS	GwE	Specialist, STC	2023-25	TS, UP, Ukh, Ladakh	Growth and empl studies in these states
33	Ms	Sharmila Ronanki	Firgun Foundation	ENRS	GwE	Sr Research Associate	2023-25	TS, UP, Ukh, Ladakh	Growth and empl studies in these states
34	Ms	Tsering Dolma	Firgun Foundation	ENRS	GwE	Reserach Associate	2024-25	Ladakh	SENSE of Ladakh study
35	Mr	Stenzin Phunchok	Freelancer	ENRS	GwE	Reserach Associate	2024-25	Ladakh	SENSE of Ladakh study
36	Mr	Dorjey Namgial	Freelancer	ENRS	GwE	Research Associate	2024-25	Ladakh	SENSE of Ladakh study

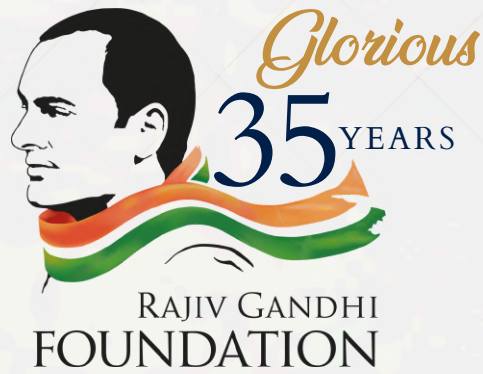
No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
37	Dr	Pradeep Bose	IRMA	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2024-25	Rajasthan	SENSE of Tribals in Rajasthan
38	Mr	Yuvraj Kalia	NLSUI, Blore	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2024-26	All India	UP Empl dt sub-sectors wise; Governance initiatives in Ktk, TS, HP, Pb, Jkh
39	Ms	Sneha Mahapatra	SAIS, Johns Hopkins U	IPW	GwE	Sr Research Associate	2024-25	All India	
40	Dr	Raja Muzaffar Bhatt	Kashmir	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2024-25	J&K	SENSE of J&K
41	Dr	Rouf Mohammed	Kashmir	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2024-25	J&K	SENSE of J&K
42	Dr	Ravi Zutshi	Florida, USA	GwE	IPW	Hon Sr Visiting Fellow	2022-	Delhi, Kashmir	Global trends impacting India; Kashmiriyat

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
43	Dr	Abhay Minz	Delhi	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Jharkhand	SENSE of Tribals in Jharkhand
44	Mr	Anand Mazgaonkar	Veddchi Ashram	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Gujarat	SENSE of Tribals in Gujarat
45	Mr	Siva Muthuprakash	Vikas Anvesh	GwE	ENRS	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Tamil Nadu, MP	Natural farming
46	Ms	Chhikhsal Thingo	Entrepreneur Associates	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Nagaland	SENSE of Nagaland
47	Ms	Shihrani Kayina	Entrepreneur Associates	GwE	G&D	Sr Research Associate	2025-26	Nagaland	SENSE of Nagaland
48	Ms	Diana Ralte	Freelancer	GwE	G&D	Reserach Associate	2025-26	Mizoram	SENSE of Mizoram
49	Mr	Vanlalnghak a Hauhna	Freelancer	GwE	G&D	Reserach Associate	2025-26	Mizoram	SENSE of Mizoram

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
50	Mr	Rajesh Mahapatra	JNU	GwE	G&D	Hon Sr Visiting Fellow	2025-	Delhi, Odisha	Global trends impacting India; Kashmiriyat
51	Dr	Rimi Tadu	TISS	ENRS	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Arunachal	SENSE of Arunachal
52	Dr	Prosperu Doimari	HCU	ENRS	G&D	Sr Research Associate	2025-26	Bodoland, Mishing	SENSE of Assam Tribals - Karbi, Mishing
53	Dr	Sundar Babu	JNU	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Tamil Nadu	SENSE of Urban Tamil Nadu, Kerala
54	Mr	S Ramesh	KBS Bank	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-	All India	SENSE of Urban India
55	Mr	Dileep Gupta	IGS	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Rajasthan	SENSE of Urban Jaipur
56	Mr	Saket Kulkarni	PM RD Fellow	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Maharashtra	SENSE of Urban Mumbai, Pune; Maha, GJ Tribals

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
57	Mr	Avinash Kumar	ILRT	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Jharkhand	SENSE of Urban Ranchi, Patna
58	Mr	Raju Paswan	RGF	GwE	G&D	RGF Staff	2025-26	Bihar	SENSE of Urban Patna
59	Mr	Reyaz Ahmed	Freelancer	GwE	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	UP	SENSE of Urban Kanpur, Lucknow
60	Mr	Hidayat Azmi	RGF	GwE	G&D	RGF Staff	2025-26	UP	SENSE of Urban Kanpur, Lucknow
61	Mr	Namik Sherpa	RGF	ENRS	G&D	RGF Staff	2025-26	Gorkhaland, Sikkim	SENSE of Gorkhaland & Sikkim
62	Mr	Apurva Kumar	RGF	Media		RGF Staff	2025-27	All India	Dissemination

No.	Prefix	Name	University	Theme 1	Theme 2	Designation	Years	State Focus	Main Assignments
63	Mr	Rajeev Sahu	Freelancer	CVDI	G&D	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Chhattisgarh, MP	SENSE of tribals in CG, MP
64	Mr	Sachin Oza	DSC Foundation	GwE	ENRS	Specialist, STC	2025-26	Gujarat	Natural farming in Gujarat
65	Mr	Bedanga Bordoloi	Freelancer	GwE	ENRS	Specialist, STC	2025-26	UP, Assam	Natural farming in UP
66	Mr	Ravi Gupta	Freelancer	GwE		Specialist, STC	2025-26	Six northern states	RASA Program impact assessment




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REPORT FOR THE PERIOD  
2021-22 TO 2025-26



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